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St., Fort St.; Tel. 434.

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ers and Silversmiths. See advt. inside.

OPTICIANS.
DON'T NEGLECT YOUR EYES; you
are but one pair. Don't wear other
men's glasses; your eyes differ from
others. Don't wear cheap, improperly
made glasses; they will ruin your eyes.
Consult S. E. LUCAS, OPTICIAN,
room 1, Love Bldg.

BROKERS.
CAMPBELL.—Office Queen St., op-
posite Union Feed Co.

Juvenile Comment.

Two tiny bundles of rags were stand-
ing in rapture at a doll about
big as both of them. She was gori-
ng in evening dress and made as
if display of her arms and shoulders
to her animate scrawny sisters.
"I know better."
"See, wouldn't you like 't hev her?"
A little Light Moccasin, "an' that
dress with her?"
"At's not no dress; she ain't dot no
dresses on up—"
"Oh, ladies don't wear no clothes when
they go to a party," said the other,
in a haughty air, as the two started
down the street deep in Totland dis-
son.

MAY STOP
WORK.

The Journeyman
Plumbers To
Strike.

BAIRD DECLARES
IT A CONSPIRACY

District Attorney Says He Will
Prosecute if Complaint
is Made.

FORTY or more journeymen plumb-
ers will strike today unless Mas-
ter Plumbers H. C. Brown and
Sullivan accede to their demands
and discharge from their employ four
plumbers who arrived on the steamship
Soanoma last week from Seattle, via
San Francisco. The ultimatum was
sent forth from the headquarters of the
journeymen plumbers' association. The
threat is not an empty one, and either
the master plumbers or the journeymen
must recede from their position by
7 o'clock this morning or the strike
will be declared on.

The four plumbers are employed by
Brown and Sullivan. They are men of
families, sober, industrious and excel-
lent workmen and worthy of their
daily wages. The master plumbers
state emphatically that the journeymen
plumbers' association is controlled by a
number of men who are not skilled
workmen, but who have in some unac-
countable manner secured the ascendancy
in the councils of the association and
at present "rule the roost." These
men, it is claimed, are at the bottom of
the present impending trouble. Careless
workmen themselves, they are now
endeavoring by illegal methods to
prevent the employment of skilled men
in their line of business by overt acts
of conspiracy which bring them be-
neath the thumb of the law.

During the days of the plumbing
trust the journeymen in endeavoring
to prevent newcomers from joining the
union, increased the initiation fee from
\$10 to \$25. Since the four workmen
from Seattle arrived the initiation fee
has gone up to \$50. Unless the men
pay this extortionate fee they will be
prohibited from obtaining membership
in the local union and thus unable to
secure employment. The men, who
were brought here from the Coast by
their present employers, say that the
fee is extortionate and requested only
in the hope that it will prevent them
from joining. All four are members in
good standing in the Seattle union and
as such entitled to entrance into the
local union. Notice has been served on
Messrs. Brown and Sullivan that the
men must pay the fee or quit their em-
ploy. If that is not done then the en-
tire union body of plumbers will walk
out of the shops and declare a boy-
cott.

"It is simply preposterous," said H.
C. Brown. "I brought these men, Mc-
Coy, Judd, O'Brien and one other whose
name I forget just now, and put them
to work at once. They are union men,
have their Seattle union cards with
them, are sober, industrious men, in-
telligent, and yet they are set upon by
birds of prey the moment they arrive,
who have entered into a conspiracy to
prevent them from working. What is
the reason? They don't want them to
come into this field and compete with
them. It is a dog in the manger policy,
and they will pursue it until they are
emphatically called down.

"Here are two of the men's chests
right here in my shop. They are full
of tools and very few of these journeymen
in town have any tools of their
own. It's an outrage, and I mean to
stand by my guns and keep my men.
In order to make war upon these four
men and Sullivan's and my establish-
ment they intend to drag the entire
journeymen and master plumbers' or-
ganizations into the fight. I have con-
sulted Col. Baird, the United States
District Attorney, and he tells me that
such action as the association contem-
plates is against the law, being in re-
straint of trade. That being the case
the men are criminally liable and the
offense is actionable. These men have
their families with them. The initia-
tion fee has been raised to an extor-
tionate figure simply to keep the men
out."

ATTORNEY BAIRD FIRM.

United States District Attorney Baird
takes a decided stand and says: "I
have instructions from the United
States Attorney General in regard to
trusts or other combinations in re-
straint of trade, and the contemplated
act of the journeymen is within the
scope of my instructions. If they com-
mit any overt act, such as has been
reported to me today, I will proceed
against them, as under the United
States statutes they are committing a
misdemeanor. For instance, I can get
at them by injunction. Take section
3 of the statutes under which I proceed-
ed against the plumbing trust a few
months ago. The rule is applicable in
this case and the Anti-monopoly act
applies because this is one of the forms
of conspiracy treated of, that is, that

(Continued on Page 2.)



FRANCIS MURPHY TO MRS. HELEN GOUGAR—"Why, bless your soul, let's scatter seeds
of kindness."

HE DEPLORES
ANY FRICTION

Dr. E. S. Chapman on
the Temperance
Question.

D R. E. S. CHAPMAN, in an inter-
view yesterday, said that he de-
plored the undignified and injuri-
ous dissension that has sprung
up among the temperance workers in
Honolulu, and that he did not wish to
have his name connected in any man-
ner with the recent attacks by Mrs.
Gougar upon Francis Murphy. "I have
nothing to say against Mr. Murphy or
his work," said Mr. Chapman. "He is
working for the same object as the rest
of us, and as I see it we should all fol-
low our various methods without an-
tagonism towards each other; we
should all stand together with our faces
toward the enemy. It is the utmost
folly for any of us to antagonize each
other, for by so doing we not only in-
jure our own cause and the cause of
him we antagonize, but the common
cause of all, the great, broad work of
temperance. Mr. Murphy follows his
own method; I follow mine; Mrs. Gou-
gar follows hers.

"There are various ways of accom-
plishing temperance reform, and we
need to work from all directions, and
this without antagonism or unfriendli-
ness. On the contrary, we should work
in harmony for the common good; to
use the common simile, the snake-bite
should be cured as well as the snake
killed. My work is killing the snake.
Let Francis Murphy cure the snake-
bite that is his work.

"Why, if a child was sick from ma-
laria you would call in a doctor to cure
the illness, and when you asked for
the cause the doctor would say, 'There
is the cess-pool,' what would the
father do? Why, he would have the
doctor's skill to cure the fever, and at
the same time he would put some one
to work to drain the cess-pool.

"He would deem neither one thing nor
the other sufficient. It is like that with
temperance work. There are plenty of
lines to work along, and we need work
from every direction. Francis Mur-
phy, I believe, has done more toward
reclaiming individual drunkards than
any other man on earth. He is a great,
sweet-natured man, teaching a simple
gospel of love and salvation. I am
working along other lines. It is my
work to fight the saloon. I do not in-
terfere with any other method; I keep
to my own with a singleness of pur-
pose, for it is my work. Francis Mur-
phy is a powerful worker in his own
line. When I said to a reporter of one
of the papers that Mr. Murphy had
been convicted of murder I did not say
it to injure or reflect on him. Why,
that is the secret of his power.

SOCIAL LIFE
FOR SOLDIERS

A Gospel Temperance
Club for Men at
Camp.

T HE initial entertainment of the
"Gospel Temperance Club" will be
given next Friday evening at
Camp McKinley, under the man-
agement of the soldier members of the
society. A musical program has been
prepared and preparations are being
made for social enjoyment.

Mrs. Watkins of Kapiolani Park is
assisting the soldiers in making the ar-
rangements and her direction is an as-
surance of the success of the affair.

A large number of guests have been
engaged to meet them at the car line
near the native church, whence they
will be driven to the scene of the festi-
vity. Mrs. Watkins is superintending
arrangements for a bounteous luncheon
and Camp McKinley is astir with an-
ticipation.

MEMORIAL SERVICE
FOR THE QUEEN

A meeting of the committee appointed
to arrange for a memorial service on the
death of Queen Victoria was held at the
office of its chairman, W. G. Irwin, yester-
day afternoon at 2 o'clock.

It was decided by the committee that
although St. Andrew's Cathedral was the
most fitting place for such a service,
still, in view of the fact that the Gov-
ernor had signified his intention to at-
tend officially, and that large numbers of
people—British, American and Hawaiian
—would probably desire to be present,
the cathedral would not accommodate all
those who would attend.

It was therefore resolved that the ser-
vices should be held at Kawaiahao
Church, which building has been kindly
placed at the disposal of the committee
by the trustees, on Friday next at 2
o'clock, and that the Bishop should be
requested to formulate and arrange a
form of service and to officiate at it him-
self.

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Captain Matthias III.

It will be learned with regret that Cap-
tain Matthias, the senior officer of the
Salvation Army, who was to have left
Honolulu for San Francisco last De-
cember with her fellow officers, has been
ill with typhoid fever in the Queen's
Hospital for more than a month past.
She is now convalescent and is resting
quietly at the residence of Mr. and Mrs.
J. B. Atherton, King street. The coura-
geous and indefatigable Salvationist was
about to embark upon a steamer for San
Francisco upon recall orders after serv-
ing in the Islands for about three years,
the limit allowed for a Salvationist's
stay in one place, when she was stricken
with fever.

The electrical storm which came up
shortly before midnight was a mar-
vellous exhibition of the lightning's
pranks. At every broad flash of light
in the heavens Tantalus Ridge could
be as plainly seen as in the daytime
under the glare of the sun's rays. The
City was revealed distinctly in the
clear white light. The sight was a
fascinating one.

RAYMOND
TALKS.

Would Discontinue
the Board of
Health.

A COMMISSIONER
IS RECOMMENDED

The Independent Legislators Ask
About Leper Settlement
and Poi Contract.

P RESIDENT RAYMOND of the
Board of Health is not in favor of
continuing the affairs of that de-
partment under a president and board,
as at present. He has recommended in
his health department report to Govern-
or Dole that the Legislature should pro-
vide only for a Health Commissioner,
who would have control of the health af-
fairs of the community, in which he
would be assisted by an advisory board,
which would meet only once in every
two months or when an extraordinary oc-
casion arose.

This statement was given out yester-
day afternoon to the Senatorial and Rep-
resentative Committees of the next Leg-
islature, headed by Kalaupokalani and
Dr. N. Russell, which called upon Presi-
dent Raymond at his office and confer-
red with him upon matters relating to
the department. About twenty legisla-
tors were present and propounded a
running fire of questions to President
Raymond, ranging from the affairs of
the Insane Asylum and poi contracts at
the Leper Station to the cost of the
treatment of individual indigent Hawai-
ians by the Territorial physicians in the
country districts.

Kalaupokalani was deeply interested in
the questions and answers and did not
himself put many questions until toward
the close of the meeting, when he evinced
considerable curiosity as to the con-
tents of President Raymond's report and
recommendations to the Governor, a
copy of which lay on the table in front
of him. The Independent leader seemed
especially anxious to secure a copy of
the report prior to the opening of the
Legislature, when it will be embodied in
the Governor's message to the Legisla-
ture.

He explained that as the Legislature
sat but sixty days such voluminous re-
ports would not be considered readily in
that time. He declared, and Dr. N. Rus-
sell voiced a similar sentiment, that if
these reports were received on the day
of the opening of the Legislature, that
body should in reality adjourn for a
month to study them over before at-
tempting to pass laws bearing upon pub-
lic health. President Raymond replied
that to give him a copy of the report
would be an act of discourtesy to the
Governor, who alone was supposed to
know its contents until his message was
made public. Kalaupokalani and Dr. Rus-
sell compromised by asking the presi-
dent to request the Governor to allow
them to scrutinize the report before-
hand, in order that they should be fully
acquainted with the recommendations
and lose no time in preparing their bills
for consideration.

A great many questions concerning the
treatment of physicians were put, one of
them being a query as to what the presi-
dent considered an indigent person. He
replied that a man who was earning but
\$45 a month for himself and family and
spent every dollar of it in necessities
was entitled to be termed an indigent
and to receive gratuitous medical ser-
vice from the Territory's physicians. The
physicians were also pledged to go at
the call of sick indigents and treat them.
He said if the Board became cognizant
of the fact that a doctor in the employ
of the Board did not do his duty in the
respect he would be severely censured.
"Has the physician any right to
charge for services so rendered?" asked
a legislator.

"Most assuredly not," was the em-
phatic answer. "If he does he breaks
the law and is subject to a peremptory
discharge. I have not heard that pay-
ment has been so asked."

Two or three legislators stated they
had heard of this being done. Dr. Ray-
mond said that it was the duty of every
good citizen, upon hearing these
charges, to investigate and report them
to the Board. The Board could not act
unless specific charges were brought. The
cost of treating patients varied. In one
district it cost 10 cents per man; in an-
other, 70 cents.

Upon being questioned as to the
amount of money expended by the Board
of Health during the plague epidemic,
Dr. Raymond said he could not speak
for the work that had been done in the
past. He was ready to answer questions
relating to the work during the time he
had been its presiding officer. Such
questions he would refer to the secretary
and would keep the books open for in-
spection. If he answered questions con-
cerning the affairs of his predecessors it
would be a criticism of their work.

The questioning then turned to the
Leper Settlement and the recent scandal
relative to the poi contract. Dr. Ray-
mond made the statement that the Leper
Settlement was the most important fac-
tor in the health department's work. "We
are now working upon a plan," said he,
"to prevent any such trouble in the fu-
ture that we have had in the past two
months. I have been given to under-
stand that the trouble originated through
a contract given to a native to supply
poi, who had underbid other competitors
three cents. The question arises wheth-

(Continued on Page 3.)